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From Saturday January 15. to Tuesday January 18. 1714.

By the KING,

A PROCLAMATION,

For Calling a New Parliament.

GEORGE R.

IT having pleased Almighty God, by most Remarkable Steps of His Providence to bring Us in Safety to the Crown of this Kingdom, notwithstanding the Designs of Evil Men, who shewed themselves Disaffected to Our Succession: and who have since, with the utmost Degree of Malice Misrepresented Our firm Resolution and Uniform Endeavours to Preserve and Defend Our most Excellent Constitution both in Church and State and Attempted by many False Suggestions to render Us Suspected to Our People; We cannot Omit, on this Occasion of first Summoning Our Parliament of Great Britain (in Justice to Our Selves, and that the Miscarriages of others may not be imputed to Us, at a time when False Impressions may do the greatest and irrecoverable Hurt before they can be Cleared up) to Signifie to Our whole Kingdom, That we were very much concerned, on Our Accession to the Crown, to find the Publick Affairs of Our Kingdoms under the greatest Difficulties as well in respect of Our Trade and the Interruption of Our Navigation, as of the great Debts of the Nation, which We were Surprized to Observe, had been very much increased since the Conclusion of the last War. We do not therefore doubt that if the ensuing Elections shall be made by Our Loving Subjects with that Safety and Freedom which by Law they are Entitled to, and We are firmly Resolved to Maintain to them, they will send up to Parliament the fittest Persons to Redress the present Disorders and to Provide for the Peace and Happiness of Our Kingdoms, and the Ease of Our People for the future, and therein will have a particular Regard to such as shewed a Firmness to the Protestant Succession, when it was most in Danger: We have therefore found it necessary, as well for the Causes aforesaid, as for other Weighty Considerations concerning Us and Our Kingdoms, to Call a New Parliament and We do accordingly Declare, That, with the Advice of Our Privy Council, We have this Day given Order to Our Chancellor of Great Britain, to Issue out Writs in due Form for the Calling a New Parliament; Which Writs are to bear Teste on Monday the Seventeenth Day of this Instant January, and to be Returnable on Thursday the Seventeenth Day of March next following.

Given at Our Court at St. James's the Fifteenth Day of January, 1714. In the First Year of Our Reign.

God save the KING.

Note, That in some of the Copies of this Proclamation which have been Issued, Monday, instead of Thursday the Seventeenth of March, was by Mistake inserted.

By the KING,

A PROCLAMATION,

Declaring His Majesty's Pleasure for Continuing Officers in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*.

GEORGE R.

WHereas by an Act of Parliament made in the Sixth Year of the Reign of the late Queen Anne, Our most Dear Sister, Intituled, An Act for the Security of Her Majesty's Person and Government, and of the Succession to the Crown of *Great Britain* in the Protestant Line, It was enacted, amongst other Things, That no Office, Place, or Employment, Civil or Military, within the Kingdoms of Great Britain or Ireland, Dominion of Wales, Town of Berwick upon Tweed, Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and Sark, should become Void by reason of the Demise of Her said late Majesty, Her Heirs or Successors, Kings or Queens of this Realm, but that every Person and Persons, in any of the Offices, Places and Employments aforesaid should Continue in their respective Offices, Places, and Employments for the Space of Six Months next after such Death or Demise, unless sooner Removed and Discharged by the next Successor, to whom the Imperial Crown of this Realm was Limited and Appointed to Go, Remain and Descend: And in Regard that that time hath been found not to be sufficient for Resettling all the said Offices We for the Preventing the Inconveniencies that may happen by the same becoming void, in Our Princely Wisdom and Care of the State (Reserving to Our Judgment hereafter the Reformation and Redress of any Abuses in Misgovernment, upon due Knowledge and Examination thereof) are Pleased, and do hereby Order, Signifie, Grant and Declare That all Persons that, at the time of the Decease of Her said late Majesty, were Duly and Lawfully Possessed of, or Invested in any Office, Place or Imployment, Civil or Military, within the Kingdoms of Great Britain or Ireland, Dominion of Wales, Town of Berwick upon Tweed, Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark, and which have not since been Removed from such their Offices Places or Imployments, shall be and shall hold themselves Continued in and shall Hold and Execute the said Offices, Places, or Employments, as formerly they Held, Enjoyed and Executed the same, for the Space of Three Months from the Date hereof, unless sooner Removed and Discharged by Us. And in the mean time for the Preservation of the Peace, and necessary Proceedings in Matters of Justice, and for the Safety and Service of the State, We do hereby strictly Command all the said Persons of whatsoever Degree or Condition, That they do not fail every one severally, according to his Place Office or Charge, to proceed in the Performance and Execution of all Duties thereunto belonging,

longing, as formerly appertained unto them, and every of them, while the ſaid late Queen was Living. And further We do hereby Will and Command all and ſingular Our Loving Subjects, of what Eſtate or Degree they or any of them be, to be Aiding Helping and Aſſiſting, at the Commandment of the ſaid Officers in the Performance and Execution of the ſaid Offices and Places, as they Tender Our Diſpleaſure, and will anſwer for the Contrary at their utmoſt Perils.

Given at Our Court at St. *James's* the Fifteenth Day of *January* 1714. In the Firſt Year of Our Reign.

God ſave the KING.

By the KING,

A PROCLAMATION,

For the Diſcovering and Apprehending of the Perſons who Barbarouſly Wounded and Maimed *John Mac-Allen*, an Officer of Exciſe in *Scotland*.

GEORGE R.

WHereas We have Received Information, That upon the Thirtieth Day of November *laſt, between the Hours of Twelve and One in the Morning, at* Creif *in* Perthſhire, *in that Part of Our Kingdom of* Great Britain *called* Scotland, *ſeveral Perſons in* Highland *Habits, with their Faces Diſcoloured, and Armed with Sword, Durk, and Piſtol, broke into the Lodgings of* John Mac-Allen, *one of Our Officers of Exciſe, and Barbarouſly and Inhumanly Beat, Bruiſed, and Wounded the ſaid* John Mac-Allen *in ſeveral Parts of his Body, and Cut off great Part of his Right Ear; We out of Our Royal Inclination to Juſtice, and to the Intent that ſuch Offences may be Diſcovered and Puniſhed, whereby all others may be Deterred from Committing the like Crimes, have thought fit, by the Advice of Our Privy-Council, to Iſſue this Our Royal Proclamation; And We are hereby Graciouſly pleaſed to promiſe, That if any Perſon ſhall Diſcover any other Perſon or Perſons concerned in the ſaid Barbarous Fact, ſo as he or they be Apprehended and Brought to Juſtice, ſuch Diſcoverer ſhall Have and Receive as a Reward for ſuch Diſcovery the Sum of Two hundred Pounds; Whereof Our Commiſſioners for Executing the Office of Treaſurer of Our Exchequer are hereby Required to make Payment accordingly: And if any Perſon concerned therein ſhall Diſcover any One or more of his Accomplices, ſo as he or they be Apprehended and Brought to Juſtice, ſuch Diſcoverer ſhall Have and Receive the ſaid Reward of Two hundred Pounds, and alſo Our Gracious Pardon for his ſaid Offence. And We do hereby ſtrictly Charge and Command all Our Juſtices of the Peace and all other Our Officers and all other Our Loving Subjects, that they do uſe their utmoſt Diligence in their ſeveral Places and Capacities, to Find out, Diſcover, and Apprehend the ſaid Offenders in Order to their being brought to Juſtice. And We do hereby Command, That this Our Proclamation be Publiſhed in the uſual Form, that none may pretend Ignorance; and We Ordain theſe Preſents to be Printed, and Our Sollicitors to diſpatch Copies in the uſual manner.*

Given at Our Court at St. *James's*, the Fifteenth Day of *January*, 1714. In the Firſt Year of Our Reign.

God ſave the KING.

At the Court at St. James's, January 11. 1714.

PRESENT

The King's moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

UPON Reading this Day at the Board a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords Committees of Council, and others appointed to Examine and Enquire into the Abuſes of Chelſea-College, *Dated the Tenth of this inſtant, in the Words following,* viz.

THE Lords of Your Majeſties moſt Honourable Privy-Council, and others, to whom it was Referred to Examine and Enquire into the Abuſes and Miſmanagements of the Royal Hoſpital near *Chelſea*, having often Met and Proceeded, as far as the time would permit, beg leave humbly to Repreſent to Your Majeſty the preſent State and Condition of the ſaid Hoſpital, which, as it appears to them, is attended with ſuch irregular, Unwarrantable, and Corrupt Practices, as almoſt entirely Defeat all the good Ends and charitable Purpoſes of that Great and Noble Inſtitution, and is at length grown to ſuch an Heighth of Iniquity, as to become a Burthen to the Nation, rather than a Relief to Superannuated and Diſabled Soldiers.

The firſt Occaſion of this Enquiry aroſe from a Memorial of Mr. *How*, late Paymaſter-General and Treaſurer of *Chelſea College*, Delivered to the Lords Commiſſioners of Your Majeſties Treaſury, the 27th of *November* laſt, a Copy whereof is hereunto annexed.

This Memorial being Referred to a Committe of Council, and to the Lords Commiſſioners for *Chelſea Hoſpital*; the Acting Commiſſioners, that thought themſelves principally concerned in the Charge, and inſiſted upon their Juſtification, Demanded a Copy of the ſaid Memorial, to which they gave in their Anſwer.

To this Anſwer of the Commiſſioners Mr. *How* thought fit to make a Reply; All which we lay before Your Majeſty, and for Your further Information, and Satisfaction, beg leave to Obſerve and Explain to You, the Nature of the Charge, and the ſeveral Facts that appeared to us, during the Examination.

The chief Grievance Complained of is, That whereas the Fonds, properly applicable to the Support of the Royal Hoſpital, do very little exceed 22,000*l. per Ann.* the Annual Charge and Expence thereof does now amount to above 91,000*l.* If this extraordinary Expence had grown and become neceſſary under a frugal Management and good Oeconomy, the Burthen of it had been more Supportable, but 'tis very ſurprizing to find, that the whole is owing to a Scandalous Remiſneſs in the Principal Officers, and Notorious Corruption in the Inferior, Countenanced, if not Encouraged by the Acting Commiſſioners.

The firſt Article is the great Number of Out-Penſioners, which deſerves a very particular Conſideration, and as Stated by Mr. *How*, Amounts to 8980 Men, but upon Caſting up the Pay-Books, it Appears that the Number now Entred there is 9109.

Nor will it ſeem ſtrange, that there is this difference in the Total Numbers, if we come to conſider the Method of making up theſe Books, and upon whoſe Integrity alone it did depend, to make the Number whatever was thought proper, even after the Books were Signed by the Commiſſioners.

Theſe Pay-Books are made up by Mr. *Criſp*, Secretary to the Commiſſioners, wherein all the Names of the Men are Entered Alphabetically; and at the end of the whole Liſts there are Warrants Signed by the Earl of *Clarendon*,

Clarendon, Lord *Norsh* and *Grey*, Lieutenant General *Withers*, Colonel *Hales* the Governor, and Mr. *Crawford* Deputy-Governor of the Hospital: These Warrants are not only Authorities, but positive Directions to the Pay-Master to Pay the Men their usual Pension for the time therein specified, being Six Months in each Book; and all the Men are there Certified by the Subscribing Commissioners to be then Alive, and duly Entitled to the Pension.

As these Warrants were a Direction for Distributing above 60,000 *l.* of Publick Money, it is Astonishing to find what little Care was taken by the Acting Commissioners to prevent any Fraud or Abuse, which the Method of these Books was not only liable to, but seems Calculated for no other purpose.

As the Names of all the Men are Entred Alphabetically, so at the end of almost every Letter in the Alphabet, there is in these large Folio Books, a Page, or a Page and half, left Blanks, which it was most Evidently in the Power of those who had the sole Management of this Affair, and in whose Custody the Books were kept, till Delivered to the Paymaster, to fill up with what Names they thought fit.

And to make any such Practice the more Easie and Undiscoverable, the Names of the Men are no where numbered, nor any One Page in the Books, nor are the Totals cast up at the end of the whole, nor the amount of the Pay specified; that it no ways appeared to the Commissioners, for what Numbers they Signed, nor how much Money they Disposed of, and whether the Numbers were 8980, or 9109, or but half the Number, at the time the Commissioners Signed; the Publick can have no Satisfaction but from Mr. *Crisp*'s Integrity: And so little Care had the Signing Commissioners to make any thing certain, that their Warrant is without Date: The first Instance, that so much Money was Directed with so many Blanks, and no Date for the Warrant.

This Unaccountable and Unwarrantable Method of Making up and Signing the Pay-Books, Three of the Commissioners, *viz.* The Earl of *Clarendon*, Lieutenant-General *Withers*, and the Governor, have thought fit to Justifie, and in Answer to this part of the Charge to Alledge, "There could be no Design to add any Number "of Men at the end of the several Blank Pages, no Men "being to be Paid, but upon a Re examination; and for "this purpose, they say, the Direction to Mr. *How* is to "Pay such Persons as were therein mentioned, except "where it was otherwise Excepted; and that this Ex-"ception was Inserted, to prevent the Payment of any "Men upon the Pension who should not be Re-examin-"ed. But that there is no such Exception in the Warrants, nor any Words that can be construed to have any such Meaning, the Perusal of the Warrants will Satisfie Your Majesty beyond all Dispute

But the said Commissioners insisting so much upon this intended Re-examination for their Justification, it is necessary to State the Fact very particularly; they confess they were sensible of the extraordinary Encrease of the Out-Pensioners. "And that they had Reason to be-"lieve, that by the Number of the Dead which would "appear upon a Re-examination, and those whose "Wounds, *&c.* were Cured, they should be able to re-"duce them to a reasonable Number; and for this their "great Care and Caution, they Appeal to an Advertise-"ment in the *Gazette* in *July* last, for the Pensioners to "appear in *August*, to be Re-examined: But the same Commissioners, who declare under their Hands, they were sensible of all this in *July* last very soon forgot their good Intentions; and in *November* following, without any previous Examination or Reduction, Certifie the whole Number to be Living, and give a positive Order for Paying them, or such Persons for them, as should have Letters of Attorney for that purpose: And as to that Allegation, that the Draughts from the Pensioners to do Duty in Garison upon the Demise of the Queen, prevented the Re-examination; it seems unintelligible how the appearing of 1200 Men upon a proper and useful Occasion, which was indeed a Review of so many, should obstruct or retard the Examination of the rest; besides, as Mr. *How* observes, these Books, with such ample Certificates, were sent to him not 'till *November* following, after all the Draughts were Dismissed; and instead of any Notice to stop Payment in Expectation of this Re-examination, Mr. *Crisp* in his Letter to Mr. *How*, presses, that the Payment might not meet with any Delay.

Many more Observations might be drawn from the Memorial, the Commissioners Answer, and the Reply; but they being all Annexed, we beg leave to refer to them, and to proceed in giving Your Majesty an Account of what further Occurr'd to us, during this Examination.

These Pay-Books being made up in so Loose and Unwarrantable a manner, and it appearing by the Queen's Instructions to the Commissioners, that no Pensioners were to be Admitted, but by Warrant Signed by the Commissioners upon proper Certificates, and a due Examination by the Commissioners in Person, and that by the Sixth Article of the said Instructions (Copies of the said Warrants, expressing the Particulars of the Examination, and Reason of such Invalids Admission, are to be Entred in a Book to be kept for that purpose) Mr. *Crisp* was Ordered to lay before the Lords the Original Books from whence the Pay-Books were supposed to be Transcribed: In Compliance with this Order, Mr. *Crisp* presented to the Lords of the Committee Six Books, Three Signed joyntly by Mr. *Englis* the Surgeon-General, and Mr. *Nodes* his Mate; and Three Signed by Mr. *Nodes* only; and a Seventh Paper Signed by No Body.

These Books, Signed only in this manner, which were Delivered as the Foundation and Vouchers for the Pay-Books, and the Original Books of the College, appear at first view to be Defective in the most material Part, and cannot be Allowed to be of any Authority, not being Signed by any One Commissioner, whereas by the Commission under the Great Seal, and the Instructions thereto annexed, they ought to have been Signed by Five Commissioners; It is necessary to Observe here, That upon Constituting the present Commissioners, and Forming these Instructions, a great Reformation of supposed Abuses in the College was set on Foot, and the Number of Out-Pensioners, which was then betwixt 3 and 4000 was thought so Excessive, that a General Examination of all the Out-Pensioners was Ordered to be taken by these Commissioners, who dismissed 1882, as being Admitted without due Qualifications; and there remained then upon the Pension only 1719. And this Reduction was made about *June*, 1713. since which time they are now encreased to above 9000.

The Commissioners in their Answer to Mr. *How*'s Memorial, undertake to Account for this great Encrease by a General Estimate in this manner;

	Men,
Left upon the Pension upon the General Examination in 1713	1719
Re-admitted upon a Second Examination by a Verbal Order of the Duke of *Ormond*	1882
By a Reduction from the 12 Invalid Companies	300
Allowed to remain on the Pension that did not appear at the first General Examination, about	1000
Men Discharged from the Service of *Portugal* and *Spain*, who, upon account of the Hardships they suffered, were to remain upon the Pension; all their Wounds, *&c.* were Cured, between 3 and	4000
Total	8801

It

It is now worth Enquiry how the Original Books, as they are called, agree with this Account, and upon what Authorities they are Founded.

The First Book, Signed by Mr. *Englis* and Mr. *Nodes*, is the List of Men Re-admitted upon the Re-examination; and though the whole Number Dismissed was but 1882, this Book contains 2130, which exceeds the Number Dismissed by 248.

The Second Book, which is likewise Signed both by Mr. *Englis* and Mr. *Nodes*, contains a List of 905 Men, which were New Men; and being Examined by the Surgeon and his Mate, without any Report to the Commissioners, or any Warrant from them, are Admitted and Entred the Pension; and this Examination is said to Commence in *June*, 1713, and to be Continued to *February* following.

The Third Book, Signed by Mr. *Nodes* the Surgeon's Mate only, contains a List of 1643 Men, which Mr. *Nodes* upon Oath Delivered as a List of Men, who were permitted to remain upon the Pension, without undergoing the First General Examination; but the Commissioners in their Answer having called these about 1000 Men, Mr. *Nodes* was Examined more particularly, and did acknowledge upon Oath, That about 600 of those Names were Added and Inserted in that Book since this present Enquiry began.

The Fourth Book contains a List of 620 Men, Certified for by Mr. *Nodes* singly, which he calls a Continuation of the former Examination, that ended in *February*, 1713-14; and Mr. *Nodes* confesseth, that about 100 of these Men were Added to this Book since the present Enquiry.

The Fifth Book is a List of 253, Signed by Mr. *Englis* and Mr. *Nodes*, which were Men Reduced from the 12 Invalid Companies; and it must be Observed, that the Commissioners in their Answer reckoned these 300 Men.

These Five Books together contain 5551 Men, and are all that are pretended to have been Admitted since the Number was Reduced to 1719, which together make but 7270, and is short of the Number Entred upon the Pay-Book by 1839. To supply this Defect, there is a Book Signed by Mr. *Nodes*, containing 1772 Men, which leave still 67 Men upon the Pay-Book, for which there is not the least pretence of any sort of Admission.

But as to this last Number of 1772 Men, there is something very unintelligible in this part of the Account, and that requires farther Explanation; Mr. *Nodes* who Signed this Book, did upon his Oath Declare, that it did contain the List of the Men, who upon the first General Examination were allowed to remain as duly Qualified; and in a Paper which he delivered in the Day after he was Sworn, upon Recollection, for his own Justification, he asserts to the same effect; If this be true, these Men, or so many of them at least, are the same as the 1719, so often mentioned, and are not to be reckoned again; which leaves the Deficiency still of the Number entred upon the Pay-Book of above 1800 Men. But it must not be forgot that Mr. *Crisp* at the same time delivered a List of Names amounting to 1715. at the end of which are these Words, "The several Men aforementioned, whose "Regiments are affixed against their Names, were con- "tinued on the Pension upon the Examination of all the "Out-Pensioners in the beginning of the Year 1713. which must be understod of the same Men that Mr. *Nodes* Swears are contained in his Book; but upon Examination and Comparison of the Lists, few or none of the Names are found to be the same: How this is to be reconciled is hard to determine, but 'tis certain if they had been the same, they were not to be twice reckon'd; as they are not the same, One of the Lists can be nothing but a Number of Fictitious Names, set down upon this occasion, to make up a Number as near as they could in this Surprize, equal to the Numbers which the Commissioners had certified to be alive, and duly Qualified, and had accordingly Directed should be Paid.

And that this was most probably the Case, may be reasonably concluded because Mr. *Nodes* did upon his Oath confess, that this whole Book of 1772 Men, was Transcribed from loose Papers since this Enquiry, and Sign'd by him, but the same Day that it was delivered into this Committee; and Mr. *Nodes* being asked where those loose Papers were from whence he Transcribed these Names, he said, he thought they were now of no further use, and that he had Cancelled and Destroyed several of them during this present Examination.

By these Observations it sufficiently appears, that these Books which were produced as Vouchers to the Pay-Books, were in a great measure made and prepared after the Pay-Books were Transmitted to the Paymaster, that the Number of Out-Pensioners was encreased from 1719. to 9109. without any One Legal or Warrantable Step pursuant to the Queen's Instructions; and that if any of the Commissioners who Signed the first Warrant, did in Compliance with others, and through Inadvertency set their Hands to the Pay-Books, it is surprizing to find that Three of the Commissiones should still persevere and take upon them the Justification of such gross Abuses, and give a Second Sanction to such Corrupt Practices, which carry along with them very strong Suspicions of great and unreasonable Advantages made at the Expence of the Publick, and by the Abuse of a necessary and very laudable Charity.

But besides the Conclusions that necessarily follow from what has been said already, several Persons gave Evidence and Information upon Oath, tending to the same Effect; And by what has Occurred during this Examination, there seems to be no Discipline or Regularity in any part of the Management of the Hospital; but in this Useful and Advantageous part of admitting Out-Pensioners, there are Recruiting Officers that Beat up for, and Levy Invalids to Claim the Pension; there are Officers that prepare Certificates of the Mens Qualifications, Furlows Signed by the Governor are always ready for them, immediately upon their Admission; and there are Persons ready to take upon them the Trouble of Receiving their Pensions by Letter of Attorney, and to Advance to them as the Stock rises or falls in or about *Chelsea*; and another Advantage these Persons seem to have, a Man is no sooner Admitted an Invalid but he becomes Immortal, there not having One Man Died out of 9109. from the time of their first Admission.

After so full a Detection of these gross Abuses Committed and Suffered in the Chief Branch of Expence relating to the Hospital, it was not reasonable to expect any Care or good Management in the Expence of the House, and it seems very needless to trouble Your Majesty long upon this Head; but only to Observe with Mr. *Kow*, that the Expence of the Hospital in the Articles of Provisions and Contingencies is within a few Years Increased a Third; That of Provisions seems very unaccountable, it being all along for the same Number of Men, and it does not appear that the Nature of the Payments to the Undertakers, either in time or Specie, has occasioned any Discount in Proportion to the Advance in the Prices of the Provisions. However the Commissioners have in this part been equally Remiss, for it does not appear that any Regular Contracts at all have been made for some late Years, but the Undertakers have been told by Mr. *Crisp*, That they must go on at the former Prices, and the only Authority they have had, has been a Verbal Signification of the Commissioners Pleasure by Mr. *Crisp*; some Contracts have been Signed for Candles in particular,

lar. above a Twelve Month after the Mony was paid, and greater Allowances made to Contractors by Mr. *Crisp*, than by the Minutes of the Board he was Authorized to do: And such Alterations have been made by Mr. *Crisp* at his own House, without taking or asking any Directions from the Commissioners.

And the better to Cover these Frauds and Abuses, the Ancient Rules and Methods Established for the better Regulating the Management of the Affairs of the College, have, of late Years, been Dispensed with, and laid aside; And Mr. *Englis*, who is Comptroller of the College, and had usually been present at the making of Contracts, or at least Attested them, Deposed upon Oath, That for late Years he had never seen any of the Contracts; and all the Knowledge he had of them, was, Mr. *Crisp* had given him Abstracts and short Minutes, which were all the Rules he had to Govern himself by, in the Receiving and Delivering out of the Stores and Provisions; and by this means all the Checques and Comptrols that were Established for the Security of the Publick, were rendred useless.

HIS Majesty in Council taking the same into Consideration, is Pleased to Order, That the said Report be made Publick; And it is hereby accordingly Ordered, That it be Printed and Published, to the end that all Persons Concerned, may take Notice thereof, and use their utmost Endeavours to Prevent the like Abuses and Evil Practices for the future.

Christopher Musgrave.

Vienna, Jan. 9. On the 28th of last Month in the Evening, the Lord Cobham, Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from his Britannick Majesty, had his several Audiences of the Emperor, the Empress Regent, and the Empress Mother; and on the 30th he had an Audience of the Empress Dowager. On the 30th the Venetian Ambassador made his Publick Entry with great Splendor and Magnificence: He since received Order by a Courier, to hasten the making his Entry, in case he had not already done it, tho' his Equipage should not have been compleated; to the end he might be duly qualified for acting in his Character, without loss of Time, the Turks having already declared War against the Republick. The 7th Instant, that Ambassador went in the same State to his first publick Audience of the Emperor, and had afterwards Audience of the Empress, with the usual Ceremonies. The Swedish Chancellor Mullern set out from hence for Stralsund the 31st past. The first Body of the Swedish Troops, consisting of about 700 Men, most Officers, passed through this Place to Day in their Return from Turkey, for Pomerania: They are well Cloathed, make a good Appearance, and proceed on their March with all Diligence: There are about 1100 more of them, who are expected in a Day or two: They are commanded in Chief by the Generals Sparr and Ernschild; and all, as well Soldiers as Officers, are furnished with Quarters and Provisions at the Emperor's Expence, in their whole March through his Dominions.

Ratisbon, January 14. Some Bavarian Troops are come into the Neighbourhood of Ingolstat, in order to take Possession of the Upper Palatinate; but the Elector Palatine's Commissary having not only refused to admit them into Amberg and the other Towns, but denied them Quarters in the open Villages, tho' the commanding Officer of those Troops offered to pay for them with ready Mony, they remain on the Frontiers of Franconia; and the said Officer declares he has Orders not to advance against the Consent of the Elector Palatine, who refuses to give up that Country before Satisfaction be made him for it by some Equivalent. The Electoress of Bavaria's Jewels, which the Imperialists took into their Possession some Years ago, were restored last Week to one of the Ladies of her Court at Munich; and M. Malknecht is put into Possession of the Chamber of the Treasury there. The Elector's Horse and Foot Guards, and Velt-Marshal d'Arco's Regiment of Cuirassiers, are come into the Neighbourhood of that Capital; where General Rechberg arrived from Paris the 31st past, and Velt-Marshal d'Arco the 2d Instant very much indisposed; and every thing is preparing for the intire Restitution of that Electorate. The Swedish Forces which are returning from Turkey through the Emperor's Dominions, are to take their March through Bavaria by Scharding and Ingolstat. The Swedish Envoy here has been with the Ministers of the Margrave of Anspach, and of the Bishop of Aichstet, to desire Passage for those Troops through their Territories, in the Name of the King his Master.

Brussels, Jan. 21. The Conferences being suspended at Antwerp during Mr. Cadogan's Absence at the Hague, Count Koningseck, the Imperial Minister, came hither the 13th. On the 12th, a Courier dispatched by the Elector of Cologne from Rocroy, passed through this Place in his way to Liege: His Dispatches relate to the Difficulties made by the Magistrates of that City to admit the four Battallions which his Electoral Highness has ordered thither, alledging that 'tis against their Privileges to have a Garrison put into their Town in Time of Peace. That Elector is arrived at Dinant, and 'tis believed will proceed shortly to Bon. The States of Brabant having granted in their late Assembly a considerable Subsidy towards the Maintenance of the Imperial Troops, and for supplying the ordinary Charges of the Province, it was hoped the States of Hainault would have followed their Example; but they desire to be excused from contributing to those Services, till after the Emperor's Inauguration as Sovereign of the Spanish Netherlands. As this Proceeding will be a great Prejudice to the publick Affairs, if not redressed, the Council of State have sent for three Members of the States of Hainault, to confer with them upon that Subject. Letters from Luxembourg advise, that 6000 Men of the Imperial Troops took Possession of that Place the 16th Instant: Another Detachment of those Troops, was to be received Yesterday into Limbourg. M. de Fonseca, one of the Council of the Finances, is gone from hence to the Hague, in order to adjust with the States General the Accompts of the Loans which their High Mightinesses advanced on the Revenues of the Spanish Netherlands during the late War, which the Emperor has undertaken to pay.

Hague, January 22. The 12th of this Month, Count Tarouca and Don Louis d'Acunha, the Portugese Plenipotentiaries, went from hence to Utrecht, after having had a Conference with Mr. Cadogan and the French Ambassador, with whom they adjusted the Differences which remained in the Treaty of Peace between the Crowns of Spain and Portugal; upon which Couriers have been dispatched to the respective Courts, for their Approbation. The same Day, the Duke d'Ossuna, Plenipotentiary of Spain, went likewise from hence to Utrecht, and is said to be preparing to return to Spain, having as good as finished his Negociations in these Countries. The States General are upon the Point of nominating an Ambassador to the Court of Madrid, from whence they shortly expect one to reside here on the Part of the King of Spain. M. Duyvenvoorden who is appointed their High-